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SPECIAL PROGRAMMES OF ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

Special Plan of Economic Cooperation for Central America

Report of the Secretary-General

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolutions 42/231 of 12 May 1988, 43/210 of 20 December 1988, 44/182 of 19 December 1989, 45/231 of 21 December 1990 and 46/170 of 19 December 1991.

2. The report includes a description of activities developed in the framework of the Special Plan of Economic Cooperation for Central America (PEC) in the period September 1991-June 1993. The overall objective of the Special Plan is to promote international cooperation in support of peace, democracy and development in Central America. In response to General Assembly resolution 42/231, the Special Plan initiated its activities in September 1988 for a period of three years, after which the General Assembly extended the Plan for an additional three-year period by its resolution 45/231.

3. The General Assembly decided to approve the inclusion of Panama as a full and formal participant in the Special Plan by resolution 46/170. Thus, the mechanisms for the implementation of the Special Plan integrated six countries of the Central American isthmus, while support of uprooted populations involved activities in some areas of Belize and Mexico.

4. Important progress in the processes of peace and democratization was achieved in the subregion during the period covered by this report. The signature of the Peace Agreement in El Salvador in January 1992 initiated a fruitful process of peace-building in that country while continued efforts were made to resolve the conflict in Guatemala through negotiations.

5. The presidential summit meetings of the session at Tegucigalpa in December 1991, Managua in June 1992 and Panama in December 1992 continued to show the determination of the Governments and people of Central America to seek regional solutions to shared problems. In Tegucigalpa, the Presidents signed a protocol establishing the Central American Integration System (SICA) and also signed the Tegucigalpa Commitment on human development, childhood and youth. In Panama, the Presidents ratified the protocol on SICA and also approved the Agricultural Commitment. The Central American agenda opens new challenges and opportunities for the Special Plan as well as for other international cooperation initiatives aimed at the subregion as a whole.

6. Notwithstanding the progress made so far, continued efforts are needed to consolidate peace and democratic institutions in Central America. Action aiming at the social reintegration of populations uprooted by conflict is still a major priority. The stabilization and adjustment programmes implemented have yet to generate broad-based sustained and sustainable economic growth. Urgent solutions are required to reduce the poverty and inequities affecting the most vulnerable groups.

II. MACROECONOMIC FRAMEWORK

7. Progress achieved in the processes of peace and economic stabilization resulted in a significant economic reactivation in Central America in 1992. Domestic efforts and some conjunctural factors, such as higher internal rates of interest than the international average, attracted sizeable external resources, which contrasted with a limited external demand. Internal demand expanded greatly as real salaries rose after declining for almost 10 years, unemployment fell in some countries and prices in the domestic market became more stable.

8. Resources received by Central America in 1992 consisted of short-run capital inflows, repatriation of capital, credit provided in the framework of structural adjustment programmes and transfers by nationals living overseas. Private investment responded positively to the favourable local climate. However, uncertainty hampers the continuity of positive external resource inflows, especially considering the trends observed during the first half of 1993 - world recession, the decline of prices for local traditional exports and growing difficulties encountered by some export products in entering foreign markets. Trade preferences received by Central American countries may be affected by larger preferences given to competitors and the potential loss of trade preference systems that benefit the subregion.

9. The historical link between the behaviour of export prices for traditional products and Central American economic performance was not evident during the period. Nevertheless, given the pressures on external accounts and uncertainties regarding the continuity of foreign loans, credit and investment, the 1992 experience does not seem to be a new form of self-sustained growth based on external resources. All countries in the Central American isthmus adopted economic policies based mainly on trade and financial liberalization, privatization and a certain austerity in public finance.

10. According to ECLAC statistics gross domestic product (GDP) grew 4.8 per cent in 1992, a rate significantly higher than the average for the 1980s. Only Nicaragua showed stagnation, while the Costa Rican economy grew at the fastest pace - 7.3 per cent. It is important to note that overall regional economic growth derived largely from internal demand and not exclusively from external demand, as it has in recent years.

11. The agricultural sector grew at a slow pace, except in the case of El Salvador, where land that had remained idle during the armed conflict was put into production, the transport system was improved and there was a larger availability of rural labour. The other countries were affected by the decline of international prices for traditional export products, particularly coffee (mostly Costa Rica and Honduras) and sugar cane (Nicaragua and Honduras) as well as by foreign subsidies in the case of cotton (Guatemala, Nicaragua and Honduras). In addition, lower international prices and the banana quota established in mid-1993 by the European countries had negative effects.

12. The production of basic grains varied among countries. Trade liberalization influenced certain specializations: rice output increased in Costa Rica while maize and sorghum decreased. The peace processes in Nicaragua and El Salvador favoured an increase in maize production. The results of the adoption of price bands and trade liberalization cannot yet be clearly predicted.

13. An average manufacturing output grew at a moderate rate (except in Nicaragua) due to a higher domestic demand compared with past years, and the reactivation of the Central American Common Market. External demand favoured non-traditional exports, such as textiles in Costa Rica, wooden products in Honduras and pharmaceutical goods in El Salvador.

14. The success of the anti-inflationary effort of 1991 persisted in 1992, with prices increasing at a lower average rate. After the hyper-inflation of 1990, inflation in Nicaragua diminished to an average of 20.3 per cent in 1992 (only 3.9 per cent if a December-to-December period is considered). Inflationary pressures accumulated in El Salvador and Guatemala, which registered above-average, though still moderate, inflation.

15. Real salaries recovered significantly in almost all countries, although they did not attain the level achieved before the crisis of the early 1980s.

16. The trade account deficit was the most troubling characteristic of the external sector. Trade liberalization within the region as well as in the rest of the world, together with practically no fluctuation in the rates of foreign exchange and a notable economic recovery (except in Nicaragua) gave rise to massive import growth. At the same time, the fall in international prices for traditional export goods deteriorated the terms of trade of the subregion. The decreases in export values was not offset by the growth of non-traditional exports.

17. In spite of lower international interest rates and favourable renegotiations of the external debt by several countries, debt service continued to be a burden on current accounts, although the latter was alleviated by inflows from tourism (Costa Rica and Guatemala), maquila production (except in Nicaragua) and private transfers (particularly to Guatemala and El Salvador). A positive inflow of foreign short-run and investment capital more than compensated for current account deficits, although international reserves decreased in Guatemala and Honduras.

18. The subregion undertook active trade negotiations oriented to the international market. The reincorporation of Honduras in the Central America free trade area in 1991 and the elimination of certain import surcharges by several of the countries facilitated intraregional trade. A Central American Uniform Customs Code (CAUCA) was agreed upon and negotiations were carried out to establish a Central American common external tariff (with a 5 per cent floor and 20 per cent ceiling).

19. The stabilization programmes implemented in recent years considerably reduced fiscal deficits. Costa Rica achieved the highest decrease - from 3.1 per cent of GDP in 1991 to 1.9 per cent in 1992. Tax collection in the region improved in real terms, due to efforts in the modernization of tax

systems, new rules against tax evasion and the widening of tax bases as well as the imposition of new levies, such as the 10 per cent value-added tax in El Salvador.

20. Liberalization of exchange rates and financial systems widened the scope of action for private banks. The inflow of foreign exchange created excess liquidity, which necessitated the implementation of open market operations by the central banks and certain contraction measures, such as mandatory investment in public securities (Guatemala) and purchase of stabilization bonds (El Salvador).

21. In general, the subregion still suffers from acute human development problems and social disparities. Widespread poverty and an inequitable distribution of the costs of economic adjustment represent obstacles to the goals of a firm and enduring peace in Central America.

III. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SPECIAL PLAN

22. The implementation of the Special Plan proceeded according to the objectives and orientations established by its coordinating mechanisms, which comprise the six Central American Governments, regional integration institutions, the United Nations Development Programm (UNDP), the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) and other international organizations, as well as cooperating Governments. The United Nations Development Programme is the lead agency for the Special Plan: programmes and projects related to its promotion, execution and coordination are financed from Special Programme Resources as authorized by the UNDP Governing Council. US$ 20 million was originally allocated for the period 1989-1991 and an additional US$ 20 million was earmarked for the period starting 1 January 1992.

23. An updated version of the strategy framework for the Special Plan was adopted, at meetings of its external mechanisms of implementation in November 1991 and November 1992, which was approved by Governments in February 1993. Sectoral/thematic priorities were defined, taking into consideration the evolving international context, the declarations and agreements of Central American presidential summit meetings, the need to coordinate with other mechanisms for cooperation within the subregion and progress achieved in the implementation of the Special Plan.

24. Under the revised strategy, the Special Plan retained the primary objective of consolidating a firm and lasting peace in Central America, the promotion of development programmes and projects centred on the concept of human development. These include the continuation of activities already initiated in the areas of, inter alia, peace-keeping and support to refugees, returnees and displaced persons; agricultural development; infrastructure (electricity, telecommunications and road networks); social development; environment and sustainable development; and strengthening of subregional and national institutions. Two new priority areas were incorporated in the revised strategy: productive modernization and human resources development.

25. Since the launching of the Special Plan, 71 technical assistance projects (of which 15 have already been completed) have been approved, at a cost of US$ 138 million. Of this amount, US$ 32.7 million corresponds to approved projects financed from UNDP Special Programme Resources and the balance of US$ 105.4 million derives from co-financing sources. More than US$ 12 million is additionally contributed through parallel financing to projects administered by UNDP. Annex I shows the status of project approvals as at 31 August 1993.

26. In addition to the projects mentioned above, it is noteworthy that, under the Special Plan, portfolios of investment and technical cooperation projects have been formulated for an approximate amount of US$ 2.3 billion in external resources. The mobilization of resources resulting from sectoral/thematic meetings with cooperating Governments and institutions and other meetings with donors has resulted in formalized commitments amounting to US$ 643 million, while another US$ 442 million is being negotiated. Details concerning specific sectors appear under the relevant sections below.

IV. EMERGENCY PROGRAMME

A. Assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons

27. The emergency programme provides assistance to populations uprooted by conflicts in the subregion. As an ad hoc mechanism of the Special Plan, the International Conference on Central American Refugees (CIREFCA) provides a framework for a process of consensus on the implementation of the Central American Economic Plan of Action (see A/46/458, para. 18 and A/44/958, annex), among the convening Governments (the Central American countries, Belize and Mexico), the international donor community, the United Nations system (particularly the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and UNDP) and the participating non-governmental organizations. Two issues, the transition-into-development stage and the sustainability of the CIREFCA process, have received constant attention. At the second international meeting of the follow-up committee of the Conference, held at San Salvador in April 1992, the process was extended for a further two years until May 1994. At the same meeting, the convening Governments presented 65 projects requiring priority external financing of US$ 138.3 million. The donors pledged US$ 51.6 million for CIREFCA projects and US$ 31.1 million for initiatives in support of reconciliation, democratization and the demobilization of former combatants. Since the beginning of the CIREFCA process in 1989, a total of 153 projects have been recorded, requiring external funding in the amount of US$ 335.7 million. A total of 123 projects have been financed from the US$ 240.1 million mobilized, mostly in the form of grants, without considering the Programme for Displaced Persons, Refugees and Returnees in Central America (PRODERE), which is described in paragraph 31 below.

28. Given its success in bringing about actual solutions to problems affecting refugee, returnee and displaced populations in Central America, Belize and Mexico, and the follow-up mechanisms implemented, CIREFCA has played an important role in the process of consultation and coordination among interested parties and has contributed to the creation of a non-politicized humanitarian mechanism which is an important tool for consolidating peace in the subregion. An important task ahead will be to ensure the transition from emergency to

development, thus ensuring the reintegration of uprooted populations and the rebuilding of the social fabric as part of an overall strategy for human development at the local level.

29. The United Nations Secretariat has supported the coordination of the CIREFCA process within the framework of the Joint Task Force with the participation of UNHCR and UNDP. In support of the transition-to-development stage which is gradually being reached by the uprooted populations of the subregion, UNDP has led the process of coordination since July 1993, while UNHCR continues to provide support by fulfilling its protection and assistance roles. The joint UNHCR-UNDP follow-up unit in Costa Rica continues to assist in the implementation of CIREFCA and maintains close contact with all interested parties.

30. The Programme for Displaced Persons, Refugees and Returnees in Central America is one of the main components of the CIREFCA process and the largest single operation undertaken in Central America in this important area of action. The Programme encompasses six national projects and three regional subprogrammes, with a total funding of US$ 122.3 million (US$ 115 million from the Government of Italy, US$ 6.5 million from the United Nations Capital Development Fund and US$ 832,000 contributed by UNDP). It is managed by UNDP, with the participation of UNHCR, the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and the World Health Organization (WHO)/Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), and the support of the World Food Programme (WFP), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Volunteers (UNV) and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

31. PRODERE has worked successfully to promote peace and reconciliation and has sought to benefit more than 320,000 persons directly and another 389,000 indirectly in the five Central American countries and Belize, involving 40 municipalities and 300 local development committees, which it helped create. The achievements of PRODERE are notable in such areas as human rights; education (more than 140 schools built, 1,800 educators trained and 28,000 people taught basic reading skills); health (more than 60 centres built and many others supplied with medicine and equipment); skills training; credit and productive projects (micro-enterprises, agricultural development); infrastructure (water and sanitation provided for 257,000 persons and more than 800 kilometres of roads built); and local development. Its operation is based upon a participatory approach.

32. The PRODERE experience and that of other efforts in the framework of CIREFCA in Central America are being transferred to other regions, such as sub-Saharan Africa and Cambodia, where post-conflict peace-building requires comprehensive efforts to consolidate peace through community participation as a basis for well-being among people.

B. Food aid

33. Cooperation under the Special Plan has been responsive to two main factors that have had particularly severe consequences for the poor: civil strife and long-term structural needs. As peace agreements were accorded in various countries, assistance was provided to encourage the reintegration of returnees

and to rebuild shattered economies. During 1991-1993, WFP overall assistance to Central America and Panama amounted to more than US$ 112.6 million, corresponding to a total of more than 195,000 metric tons of food aid. WFP also provided additional assistance aimed at enhancing the capacity of Governments to implement development projects, as well as non-food items such as vehicles, equipment and tools, and agricultural seeds. Project food aid has primarily been directed to support agricultural development to help the rural poor and human resources development.

V. PROGRAMME OF IMMEDIATE ACTION

34. The Special Plan includes activities concerned with the reduction of the financial constraints hampering the economic reactivation and long-term development of the subregion. Two areas were identified as requiring immediate action: (a) the problem of the external debt and (b) the financial support required to reactivate the Central American Common Market and bridge temporary imbalances in countries' external accounts.

A. External debt

35. UNDP has assisted the needs of individual countries in external debt negotiations through its regular programme, since the negotiations have proceeded on a country-by-country basis. At the subregional level, a UNDP-financed project, executed jointly by ECLAC and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), supported the installation of computerized systems for handling data related to the debt in each Central American country.

B. Financing to reactivate the Central American Common Market and reduce imbalances in countries' balance of payments

36. Within the framework of the Special Plan, the European Economic Community (EEC) and the Central American Governments, at the Dublin Ministerial Conference 1/ in April 1990 and by addendum protocol signed in El Salvador on 3 July 1991, had agreed on the implementation of a subregional payments system to facilitate intraregional trade flows. Given the substantial change in economic conditions in Central America, the parties agreed in May 1993 that resources totalling 40 million European currency units (ECU) would instead be assigned to the reactivation of regional export trade. A fund in support of exports (FOEXCA) will be established at the Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEI) once the agreement is duly signed. The EEC also contributed ECU 30 million to create a Special Fund (CEPEX) managed by CABEI to strengthen the export capacity of two countries structurally affected by balance-of-trade problems, namely Nicaragua and Honduras.

VI. ECONOMIC REACTIVATION AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

A. Industrial rehabilitation and reconversion

37. Following the priorities established in the revised PEC strategy framework, a UNIDO-led technical mission financed by UNDP analysed the prospects of industrial modernization in the subregion from a broad perspective, including macroeconomic policy; financial, technological and trade-related aspects; and institutional capacity. The overall structure and trends of the Central American manufacturing sector were analysed, as well as main branches of industry (textiles, shoe and leather, agro-industry and metalworking) and significant enterprises. A technical assistance programme was designed with four major components: (a) macroeconomic policies directed to the private sector in the context of economic liberalization and insertion in the world market, with particular attention to the North American Free Trade Area; (b) strengthening of private enterprise systems with emphasis on small and medium industries; (c) establishment of a subregional technology system in relation to private sector generic requirements; and (d) financial systems in support of industrial modernization and exports. The programme is expected to be implemented in coordination with the activities promoted by different cooperating agencies.

B. Agricultural development

38. The project entitled "Regional unit of technical assistance" (RUTA II) incorporated Panama in the period 1992-1993. It is implemented by the World Bank with financing from UNDP, the Government of Japan, the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), in addition to in-kind contribution provided by the Inter-American Institute of Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA). The project assisted in formulating and implementing sectoral agricultural policies and institutional reform related to overall programmes of structural adjustment; in carrying out key sectoral studies at the regional and national levels; and in preparing and securing resources for lending operations and investment projects, notably those linked to production of small farmers. Other outputs concern the project's objectives of addressing other issues, such as food security and production of basic grains, rural poverty alleviation, women's development and the targeting of social policies in favour of vulnerable groups.

39. A 1992 quantitative evaluation of the activities of RUTA II has estimated that since 1989 the project has mobilized more than US$ 937 million that will accrue to the region over the next few years. Out of this amount, more than US$ 530 million corresponds to the area of agricultural policy and more than US$ 225 million to investment projects. A large percentage of the latter figure is oriented towards small farmers. Resources allocated directly by bilateral and multilateral agencies to programmes on poverty alleviation were estimated in the amount of US$ 180 million.

40. At the request of the Ministries of Agriculture of the region, UNDP finances a follow-up technical assistance project to assist the Regional Council for Agricultural Cooperation in Central America and Panama (CORECA) in negotiations related to the investment and technical cooperation project

profiles portfolio that was presented at the first meeting of the Central American Governments with cooperating Governments and institutions for the agricultural sector, held in Managua in April 1991.

41. The Special Plan also supported the Trifinio Plan, a three-country initiative involving Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador that generated investment and technical assistance proposals for regional development in border zones. The project, which was executed by UNDP and IICA, collaborated with the Tri-National Technical Secretariat and involved the participation of CABEI.

C. Trade concessions

42. The Special Plan continued to assist the Central American countries in the area of external trade. Regarding customs operations, a UNDP-financed project executed by UNCTAD has assisted the region and individual countries to rationalize and harmonize trade statistics and establish a common information system to facilitate trade flows. The project supported the installation and utilization of an automated system for customs data, known as the ASYCUDA automated system, promoted coordinating mechanisms at the subregional level, gave support to national customs systems and provided training of personnel.

43. In the area of trade negotiations, another project financed by UNDP and executed by UNCTAD has continued providing training and technical assistance to the Central American countries for negotiations at the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations. During 1993, the project has extended its support to negotiations of the subregion with countries of the American continent, particularly Colombia, Venezuela, Mexico and the North American Free Trade Area.

D. Physical infrastructure

44. Apart from the UNDP-financed finalized projects reflected in the last report (A/46/458), during the period under consideration no new activities were undertaken regarding the mobilization of resources for key infrastructure sectors. The Governments presented the investment and technical cooperation projects in telecommunications and road networks prepared in the framework of the Special Plan to different sources of finance and several of these projects have received financial support. In particular, the EEC contributed ECU 13.8 million for the implementation of a regional technical cooperation project in the area of telecommunications, which is being implemented with the participation of the Technical Commission for Telecommunications in Central America (COMTELCA).

E. Investments in the energy sector

45. The second phase of the technical assistance project entitled "Institutional development and regional electrical integration of the Central American isthmus" (DIEICA II), financed by UNDP and executed by the World Bank and ECLAC, finalized its activities. The aim of the project was to contribute to the improvement of the administrative and financial capacity of electricity

companies in Central America. The project has produced a portfolio of 120 technical assistance projects, requiring a total of US$ 12.2 million in external resources. The subregional projects have been included in the priority portfolio approved by the IDB-led Regional Consultative Group for Central America and negotiations are under way to secure the necessary funds for their implementation.

F. Social investments

46. This area is one of the priorities underlined in the PEC strategy, focusing on social development and compensation of the negative impacts of economic adjustment programmes on poverty and vulnerable sectors of the population.

47. A UNDP-financed project assisted the Central American Governments, Panama and Belize in the formulation of documentation on human development presented at the eleventh presidential summit meeting, in Tegucigalpa (December 1991). The presidents signed the Tegucigalpa Commitment establishing human development goals for the region up to the end of the century and endorsed the seven National Action Plans which resulted in major budgetary redistributions of resources in favour of the social sectors. UNDP financed another project to assist the high-level Central American Commission on Human Development established to follow up the presidential decisions. Regional and national investment and technical cooperation project profiles were prepared on health, nutrition, education and employment, and training was provided in the concept of human development and the project cycle. Those efforts involved the joint participation of various agencies of the United Nations system (UNDP, UNICEF, WHO/PAHO, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), ILO-Programa Regional de Empleo para America Latina y el Caribe (PREALC), UNFPA and ECLAC) as well as regional organizations.

48. A UNDP-financed preparatory assistance designed the project "Programme of technical assistance to alleviate poverty in Central America". The project, executed by the World Bank with the participation of WHO/PAHO and the Institute of Nutrition of Central America and Panama (INCAP), started operations in July 1993 from its headquarters in Tegucigalpa, on the basis of resources approved by UNDP, the Government of Japan and the Inter-American Development Bank. The project aims at formulating policy as well as strengthening the capacities of national technical units to prepare, execute and evaluate programmes and projects in the areas of primary education, primary health and nutrition; and to develop a portfolio of investment proposals leading to lending operations.

49. In the health sector and as a PEC ad hoc mechanism, subregional projects continue to be implemented within the framework of the WHO/PAHO-led initiative "Health and peace towards development and democracy". Several priority projects that were presented to the donor community at a meeting in Madrid in May 1991 under different subprogrammes sponsored by the ministries of health (sanitary infrastructure, health promotion and disease control, health and environment, and support to special groups) have received financial backing and are ongoing.

50. Within the above-mentioned programme and as a contribution to the improvement of health services in the subregion, a new phase of the UNDP-financed PAHO-executed project "Management of health services" is being implemented. The project has achieved outputs in four major areas: (a) mobilization of internal and external resources; (b) support to national processes of transformation of health systems at national as well as local levels; (c) exchange and mutual support among countries for efficient management of health services; and (d) production of technology including a management information system. The latter has been established and is operational in all countries.

51. Related to the above, UNDP contributes to financing the operations of a regional water and sanitation network for the subregion. It is a World Bank-executed project that involves the participation of UNDP, UNICEF, WHO/PAHO, COSUDE, the United States Agency for International Development, the German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ), Comité de Agua Potable para la Región (CAPRE) and the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA). Support is given to the establishment of policies and formulation of programmes for achieving efficiency in water and sanitation quality levels and distribution.

52. In the area of education, UNESCO has prepared 18 regional projects to identify common basic educational needs in the countries of the isthmus, increase schooling, reduce illiteracy and improve the quality and efficiency of the educational systems. Donor resources have been mobilized for a total of US$ 5 million to execute projects for strengthening education in rural areas and the elaboration of textbooks for basic education.

53. Lastly, UNDP finances and executes, jointly with other international organizations, other country-level projects aimed at the design and/or implementation of cooperation measures to reduce the social costs of adjustment programmes. Examples of these activities are the social investment funds established in El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua.

G. Promotion of micro-, small- and medium-sized business

54. The UNDP-financed subregional project in support of handicraft production and marketing activities through the Regional Enterprise for the Marketing of Central American Handicraft Products (ERCAC) terminated its activities in 1992. The project established an information system and carried out different training courses. The regular programmes of UNDP at the national level include several projects for the promotion of micro-entrepreneurs with the support of different bilateral donors (the Netherlands, Austria).

H. Food security

55. The UNDP-financed project executed by the Institute of Nutrition of Central America and Panama, entitled "Transfer of technology of composite flour", has continued to achieve important targets during the period under consideration. It implemented pilot projects in each Central American country that produce enriched flour and nutritional biscuits to supplement the nutritional intakes of children from 0 to 3 years of age, school-age children and community health

services. The project seeks to benefit 1.5 million children per day. Various private enterprises and non-governmental organizations are interested in marketing the food products.

I. Tourism

56. Three UNDP-financed projects have terminated their operations in this area. They were executed by the World Tourism Organization (WTO) in close collaboration with the national authorities and the Central American Secretariat for Tourism Integration. The projects, in the areas of facilitation of tourism, human resources training and tourist resources in protected areas of the Central American isthmus, were aimed at ensuring sustainable development.

J. Environment

57. The Special Plan supports the activities of the Central American Commission on Environment and Development (CCAD) in the field of environment and sustainable management of natural resources. A UNDP-financed preparatory assistance helped the Commission to prepare the Central American Agenda on Environment and Development which the subregion presented at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development. The Agenda was drawn up on the basis of a broad process of consultation which was carried out intensively beginning in the last quarter of 1991. In addition, the Inter-American Development Bank decided to co-finance the endeavour so that the strengthening of the CCAD itself could be expanded during 1993 and 1994, allowing the organization to define a general subregional strategy, a corresponding action plan and investment analyses to support the action of sectoral authorities at the national level.

58. In the area of forestry development and management, the Central American Tropical Forestry Action Plan (TFAP-CA) continued to operate as another ad hoc mechanism of the Special Plan regarding mobilization of resources and aid coordination, after a round-table meeting held in San Pedro Sula, Honduras, in September 1991. UNDP approved a technical cooperation project in the area of forestry development which started operations during the second quarter of 1993. It operates in coordination with CCAD to provide technical assistance to sectoral authorities in policy formulation and promotion of the private sector and contributes to the continuity of activities of the TFAP-CA jointly with other bilateral donors.

59. A UNDP-financed technical cooperation project, executed by the World Bank and the Tropical Agricultural Research and Training Centre in the area of agro-forestry development, terminated its operations in 1993. It evaluated the socio-economic feasibility of different pilot projects already implemented in the subregion aimed at soil conservation on hillsides and production diversification practices for the benefit of small farmers. Its results have made it possible for the subregion to design a large-scale subregional programme on a sound basis.

60. The subregional Programme on environment and health in the Central American isthmus (MASICA) continued its implementation as a part of the overall initiative on health sponsored by WHO/PAHO. MASICA covers seven projects on health related environmental issues, including exposure to pesticides, water conservation and quality, solid wastes, industrial and vehicular contamination.

K. Central American Bank for Economic Integration

61. A UNDP-financed project assisted an ad hoc committee of governors of the Central American Bank for American Integration (CABEI) and a support group comprising several interested donors in undertaking the institutional reform of the Bank, i.e. redefining its role as a subregional development financial institution and redesigning its organizational structure. The aim was that CABEI increase the share of lending operations directed to the private sector acting as a second tier subregional bank and that its management improve its efficiency. Since CABEI governors approved the main strategies and policies recommended (July 1991) and the management of the bank introduced the necessary reforms, CABEI has improved its operations. Three extraregional share-holders have decided to join the Bank (Mexico, Taiwan, Province of China and Venezuela) and international lending agencies have renewed their operations with the Bank in view of the perceived additionality and complementarity that CABEI currently offers for the resources channelled through it.

VII. INSTITUTIONAL ASPECTS AND MANAGEMENT CAPACITY

62. The revised PEC strategy emphasized the capacity-building of national and regional institutions as an important overall objective of the Special Plan. To this end, regional cooperation activities are directed to (a) strengthening government institutions at the national level; (b) strengthening subregional integration and cooperation institutions; (c) upgrading the capacity of Central American Governments and subregional organizations in management and coordination of international cooperation in general, including the implementation of the Special Plan itself.

63. In general, all the projects of the Special Plan include activities or components designed to strengthen public entities which act as national counterparts, including: (a) creation or strengthening of consensus-building capacity; (b) establishment or strengthening of capacity of management of the development process, especially in the area of formulation and implementation of public policies; (c) support of increased outputs and creation of institutional capacity to undertake new activities; (d) improvement of efficiency, information and management systems.

64. In addition to CABEI, the strengthening of subregional integration and/or cooperation organizations have benefited, inter alia, the secretariat of the General Treaty of Central American Economic Integration (SIECA), the Central American Monetary Council (CMCA), the Central American Commission for Environment and Development (CCAD) and the Central American Institute of Public Administration (ICAP), as described below.

65. Within the framework of the Special Plan, a UNDP-financed project supports SIECA in fulfilling the role assigned to it by the Central American Governments in the areas of economic integration and international trade negotiations as well as its functions as secretariat to the economic cabinets. Additionally, SIECA receives UNDP support as coordinating body for international cooperation, including the intra-Central American decision-making mechanism for the Special Plan. These activities are coordinated with those sponsored by other donors, particularly IDB, in the framework of the Regional Consultative Group for Central America, and USAID/Regional Organization for Central America and Panama (ROCAP).

66. CMCA receives UNDP assistance to operate a database of socio-economic statistics that are used for purposes of comparative macroeconomic analyses and policy-making. CMCA has been able to produce and operate a computerized base of macroeconomic indicators for the fiscal, monetary, external and productive sectors which are currently used in analyses of economic fluctuations and trends as well as in the implementation and evaluation of macroeconomic policies.

67. As for CCAD reference has already been made to the support provided by UNDP and the co-financing provided by IDB, which enables the CCAD secretariat to strengthen its capacity to respond to the objectives set by the Central American Presidents.

68. Finally, in the case of ICAP, this institution was selected to implement training courses for public officials to strengthen public-sector capacity for international cooperation management.

69. Other projects are oriented to the institutional strengthening of Governments, agencies and subregional organizations which participate in the management of the Special Plan. This includes providing financial support to the ministries responsible for PEC and UNDP field offices in the subregion, and training public officials as described above.

70. The Special Plan constitutes a framework which facilitates aid coordination to Central America. In addition to the formal meetings required by the mechanisms of PEC implementation, informal periodic contacts take place with donors in capitals and at field level. A computerized information system (SIPEC) financed by UNDP allows a constant updating of data on international cooperation flows to Central America. Periodic reports have been issued containing detailed data on bilateral and multilateral subregional and country-level projects implemented in Central America.

71. Since its inception, the Special Plan has contributed to peace through development in Central America and has been particularly instrumental in facilitating internal dialogue within the subregion and the international cooperation community. Central America has shown significant progress in the processes of peace and democratization along the path indicated in the Agenda for Peace. Those achievements need to be consolidated. In their Joint Declaration (see A/47/971), signed at Guatemala City on 17 June 1993, the presidents of Central America and Panama emphasized the need for consolidating peace and democracy in the isthmus by ensuring social justice and an authentic human development.

72. The international community should continue supporting the efforts of the Governments and peoples of Central America. Particularly relevant is action geared to easing the transition from humanitarian assistance to development cooperation. The United Nations system should be prepared to continue providing its assistance in the framework of this renewed effort of international cooperation aimed at consolidating peace and democracy with human development in Central America.

Notes

1/ The Dublin Ministerial Conference on Political Dialogue and Economic Cooperation Between the European Community and its Member States, the Countries of Central America and Panama, and Colombia, Mexico, and Venezuela as Cooperating Countries (also known as the San José VI Conference), Dublin, 9 and 10 April 1990 (see A/46/458, para. 27 and A/44/944).

Table 1. Special Plan of Economic Cooperation for Central America

Status of approval/execution of technical cooperation projects financed by UNDP and the cooperating community (cost-sharing, trust funds, MSA)

	Summary	UNDP financing	Other sources administered by UNDP a/	Total
I.	Completed projects b/	3 221 617	-	3 221 617
II.	Projects in execution c/	29 532 026	105 396 516 d/	134 928 542
	Subtotal	32 753 643	105 396 516	138 150 159
III.	Projects in portfolio e/	1 665 700	-	1 665 700
	Total	34 419 343	105 396 516	139 815 859

a/ Parallel financing for a total value of US$ 12,600,000 for technical cooperation projects administered by UNDP must also be entered.

b/ See table 4.

c/ See table 2.

d/ Does not include the Italian Government's contribution for 1994 to the PRODERE project.

e/ See table 3.

Table 2. Special Plan of Economic Cooperation for Central America

Regional Programme of Technical Cooperation: Regional projects for Central America by Plan area

(amounts for approved projects)

Symbol	Project title	Status	Sector	Head-quarters Country	UNDP contribution (United States dollars) (1)	Cost-sharing trust funds or MSA (United States dollars) (2)	Total project cost (United States dollars) (1) + (2)
	Programme Area (1): Emergency Programme (11, 12, 13)						
CAM/88/001/ M/16/31	Development Programme for Displaced Persons, Refugees and Returnees in Central America (PRODERE). Regional coordination subprogramme	0	1310	ELS	832 500	8 537 290 (Italy)	9 369 790
CAM/88/009/ K/16/31	Support to Governments in the formulation of strategies and projects to solve the problem of refugees, displaced persons and returnees in Central America	0	1310	COS	484 400	0 a/	484 400
CAM/89/019/ E/18/31	Support to CIAV for the formulation of a project to reincorporate the Nicaraguan resistance	0	1310	NIC	4 660	0	4 660

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Symbol	Project title	Status	Sector	Head-quarters Country	UNDP contribution (1)	Cost-sharing trust funds or MSA (2)	Total project cost (1) + (2)
					(United States dollars)		
CAM/89/023/ H/16/31	Development Programme for Displaced Persons, Refugees and Returnees (PRODERE): Belize subprogramme	0	1310	BZE	0	3 050 204 (Italy)	3 050 204
CAM/89/024/ H/16/31	Development Programme for Displaced Persons, Refugees and Returnees (PRODERE): Costa Rica subprogramme	0	1310	COS	0	7 000 000 (Italy)	7 000 000
CAM/89/025/ I/16/31	Development Programme for Displaced Persons, Refugees and Returnees (PRODERE): El Salvador subprogramme	0	1310	ELS	0	23 000 000 (Italy)	23 000 000
CAM/89/026/ H/16/31	Development Programme for Displaced Persons, Refugees and Returnees (PRODERE): Guatemala subprogramme	0	1310	GUA	0	23 394 393 (Italy)	23 394 393

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Symbol	Project title	Status	Sector	Head-quarters Country	UNDP contribution (1)	Cost-sharing trust funds or MSA (2)	Total project cost (1) + (2)
					(United States dollars)		
CAM/89/027/ H/16/31	Development Programme for Displaced Persons, Refugees and Returnees (PRODERE): Honduras subprogramme	0	1310	HON	0	5 000 000 (Italy)	5 000 000
CAM/89/028/ G/16/31	Development Programme for Displaced Persons, Refugees and Returnees (PRODERE): Nicaragua subprogramme	0	1310	NIC	0	23 000 000 (Italy)	23 000 000
CAM/89/031/ E/16/31	PRODERE subprogramme. Regional technical backstopping by ILO, PAHO/WHO and UNHCR (regional initiatives)	0	1310	ELS	626 905	1 194 473 (Italy)	1 821 378
CAM/89/R51/ H/16/31	PRODERE subprogramme. Information, community education and training (EDINFODOC)	0	1310	ELS	0	7 872 186 (Italy)	7 872 186

Symbol	Project title	Status	Sector	Head-quarters Country	UNDP contribution (1)	Cost-sharing trust funds or MSA (2)	Total project cost (1) + (2)
					(United States dollars)		
CAM/90/003/ F/16/31	Review, expansion and prioritization of the portfolio of projects on uprooted populations, within the framework of the CIREFCA Plan of Action	0	1310	USA	37 577	319 354 b/ (France)	356 931
CAM/90/004/ C/16/31	Project to strengthen the Teosinte, Tremedal, Guancorita, Guarjila, El Copinol, Copapayo Santa Marta, Valle Nuevo, Segundo Montes and Nuevo Gualcho returnee communities	0	1310	ELS	0	630 631 (France)	630 631
CAM/91/003/ I/16/31	Support for the execution and implementation of the CIREFCA Concerted Plan of Action	0	1300	COS	2 021 967	0 c/	2 021 967
Subtotal					3 654 384	102 998 531	106 652 915

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Symbol	Project title	Status	Sector	Head-quarters Country	UNDP contribution (1)	Cost-sharing trust funds or MSA (2)	Total project cost (1) + (2)
					(United States dollars)		
	Programme Area (3): Economic reactivation programme (31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37)						
CAM/88/007/ K/16/40	Mechanization of customs clearance procedures and facilitation of trade (ASYCUDA)	0	0710	GUA	1 454 660	0	1 454 660
CAM/89/001/ N/16/42	Technical assistance for agricultural development in Central America (RUTA II)	0	0410	COS	2 864 800	0 d/	2 864 800
CAM/89/005/ G/16/31	Development and regional integration. Trifinio Plan	0	0210	GUA	572 200	0 e/	572 200
CAM/89/006/ I/16/37	Modernization and support for handicrafts and micro-enterprise and small-scale industry in the context of Central American integration. ERCAC	0	0520	COS	678 800	0	678 800

Symbol	Project title	Status	Sector	Head-quarters Country	UNDP contribution (1)	Cost-sharing trust funds or MSA (2)	Total project cost (1) + (2)
					(United States dollars)		
CAM/89/015/ D/16/42	Institutional development and regional electrical integration of the Central American isthmus (DIEICA). Phase II	0	0350	USA	284 340	0	284 340
CAM/90/008/ H/16/40	Support for participation by Central American Governments in the Uruguay Round	0	0710	GUA	959 401	0	959 401
CAM/90/012/ E/16/31	Central American road transport network	0	0630	GUA	179 290	0	179 290
CAM/91/005/ C/16/99	Support for the reactivation of the agricultural sector and for the national food programme of Nicaragua	0	0410	NIC	130 000	0 f/	130 000

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Symbol	Project title	Status	Sector	Head-quarters Country	UNDP contribution (1)	Cost-sharing trust funds or MSA (United States dollars) (2)	Total project cost (1) + (2)
CAM/91/007/ D/16/31	Follow-up to the meeting with the cooperating community for the agricultural sector	0	0410	COS	72 000	0	72 000
CAM/91/009/ E/16/37	Analysis and action proposal for industrial modernization in Central America	0	0500	HON	291 000	0	291 000
CAM/91/011/ A/16/20	Follow-up to the meeting with the cooperating community for the telecommunications sector	0	0660	HON	148 000	0	148 000
CAM/92/005/ B/16/42	Technical assistance for agricultural development in Central America (RUTA II). IDB contribution	0	0400	COS	0	906 000 (IDB)	906 000
Subtotal					7 634 491	906 000	8 540 491

Symbol	Project title	Status	Sector	Head-quarters Country	UNDP contribution (1)	Cost-sharing trust funds or MSA (2)	Total project cost (1) + (2)
					(United States dollars)		
	Programme area (4): Social development programme (41, 42, 43, 45, 46)						
CAM/89/022/ I/16/31	Transfer of technology in enriched flours in Central America	0	0510	GUA	240 000	0	240 000
CAM/91/001/ B/16/42	Preparatory assistance. Programme to alleviate poverty in Central America	0	1450	USA	207 300	0	207 300
CAM/91/012/ G/16/31	Support for the formulation of preparatory documents on human development, children and youth. Summit of Central American Presidents, December 1991.	0	1430	HON	491 880	0	491 880
CAM/91/013/ B/16/42	Support for the regional water and sanitation network for Central America	0	0320	GUA	500 000	0 g/	500 000

Symbol	Project title	Status	Sector	Head-quarters Country	UNDP contribution (1)	Cost-sharing trust funds or MSA (2)	Total project cost (1) + (2)
					(United States dollars)		
CAM/92/006/ D/16/31	Support for the establishment and functioning of the Central American Commission for Human Development	0	1430	HON	1 506 492	0	1 506 492
CAM/92/009/ A/16/42	Programme to alleviate poverty in Central America and Panama	0	1450	HON	500 000	0 h/	500 000
CAM/92/010/ C/16/14	Strengthening and building of managerial capacity of health services in Central America	0	1010	GUA	962 712	0	962 712
CAM/92/011/ B/16/13	Central American programme of education and culture for integration, democracy, peace and development within the framework of PEC	0	1100	COS	139 000	0	139 000

Symbol	Project title	Status	Sector	Head-quarters Country	UNDP contribution (1)	Cost-sharing trust funds or MSA (2)	Total project cost (1) + (2)
					(United States dollars)		
CAM/93/002/ A/16/35	Public Administration training for mayors, town councillors and leaders	0	1450	NIC	0	161 500 (France)	161 500
Subtotal					4 547 384	161 500	4 708 884
			Programme area (5): Tourism				
CAM/90/009/ D/16/49	Promotion of tourism	0	0530	NIC	197 000	0	197 000
CAM/90/010/ G/16/49	Human resources training and tourism	0	0530	NIC	171 550	0	171 550
CAM/90/011/ E/16/49	Action plan for the conservation and development of the resources of protected areas in the Central American isthmus	0	0530	NIC	155 000	0	155 000
Subtotal					523 550	0	523 550

Symbol	Project title	Status	Sector	Head-quarters Country	UNDP contribution (United States dollars) (1)	Cost-sharing trust funds or MSA (United States dollars) (2)	Total project cost (1) + (2)
			Programme area (6): Environment				
CAM/90/006/ D/16/12	Regional agro-forestry project	0	0450	ELS	44 780	0	44 780
CAM/90/013/ H/16/31	Environment: Central American agenda and institution-building	0	0210	GUA	519 622	540 540 i/ (IDB)	1 060 162
CAM/91/010/ C/16/42	Socio-economic evaluation of agro-forestry and reafforestation projects	0	0600	COS	222 600	0	222 600
CAM/92/008/ B/16/31	Forestry development for the Central American region	0	0450	COS	316 420	0	316 420
Subtotal					1 103 422	540 540	1 643 962

Symbol	Project title	Status	Sector	Head-quarters Country	UNDP contribution (1)	Cost-sharing trust funds or MSA (2)	Total project cost (1) + (2)
					(United States dollars)		
	Programme area (7): Institutional aspects and strengthening of management capacity						
CAM/89/003/ P/16/31	Institutional support for the implementation of the Special Plan of Economic Cooperation for Central America (PEC)	0	0210	USA	4 251 678	0	4 251 678
CAM/89/007/ J/16/31	Development of managerial capacity in the public sector in Central America	0	0230	COS	515 291	0	515 291
CAM/89/008/ L/16/31	Programme for the dissemination of information on PEC (PRODIPEC)	0	1530	COS	412 850	0	412 850
CAM/89/009/ N/16/31	Information system for the Special Plan of Economic Cooperation for Central America (SIPEC)	0	0210	ELS	642 468	0	642 468

Symbol	Project title	Status	Sector	Head-quarters Country	UNDP contribution (1)	Cost-sharing trust funds or MSA (2)	Total project cost (1) + (2)
					(United States dollars)		
CAM/89/013/ M/16/31	Institutional support for follow-up of the Special Plan of Economic Cooperation for Central America by the intraregional integration bodies (SIECA)	0	0210	GUA	297 215	0	297 215
CAM/89/014/ M/16/31	Government bodies responsible for implementing the Special Plan of Economic Cooperation for Central America in the management of international cooperation	0	0230	ELS	431 428	0	431 428
CAM/89/L30/ F/28/31	Assistance in the preparation of programmes and projects for the implementation of PEC (Norway Trust Fund)	0	0210	USA	0	789 945 (Norway)	789 945

Symbol	Project title	Status	Sector	Head-quarters Country	UNDP contribution (1)	Cost-sharing trust funds or MSA (2)	Total project cost (1) + (2)
					(United States dollars)		
CAM/91/006/ C/16/99	Central American system of short-term socio-economic indicators	0	0220	COS	650 000	0	650 000
CAM/91/008/ C/16/01	Regional project for strengthening of the public investment process	0	0210	ELS	153 500	0	153 500
CAM/91/014/ D/16/15	Institutional strengthening of the Central American School of Aviation Training (COCESNA), and personnel training	0	0620	HON	430 000	0	430 000
CAM/92/001/ F/16/31	Coordination of implementation of PEC (UNDP)	0	0210	USA	1 615 500	0	1 615 500
CAM/92/003/ E/16/31	Training and support for government bodies responsible for implementing PEC in the management of international cooperation	0	0210	COS	978 600	0	978 600

Symbol	Project title	Status	Sector	Head-quarters Country	UNDP contribution (1)	Cost-sharing trust funds or MSA (United States dollars) (2)	Total project cost (1) + (2)
CAM/92/004/ E/16/31	Support to SIECA in the Central American integration process	0	0210	GUA	1 173 740	0	1 173 740
CAM/92/007/ E/16/31	Support for the preparation of technical documents for the twelfth Presidential Summit. Commitments and achievements	0	0200	NIC	162 900	0	162 900
Subtotal					12 015 200	789 945	12 805 145
Total					29 532 026	105 396 516	134 928 542

(Footnotes on following page)

(Footnotes to table)

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a/ Parallel financing (UNHCR executed: US$ 700,000 Sweden).

b/ UNHCR also executed contributions of Sweden (US$ 800,000) and Canada (US$ 60,000).

c/ Parallel financing through UNHCR (US$ 1,700,000 EEC and bilateral contributions).

d/ Parallel financing administered by the World Bank (Government of Japan (US$ 4,210,000); IFAD (US$ 800,000) and IICA (US$ 600,000 in kind); and IDB (US$ 906,000) through the project CAM/92/005).

e/ Parallel financing CABEI (US$ 95,000).

f/ Executed in coordination with project CAM/89/001 - RUTA II.

g/ Parallel financing of UNICEF, PAHO/WHO, USAID, GTZ, COSUDE, CAPRE and UNDP in the UNDP/World Bank water and sanitation programme.

h/ Parallel financing (Government of Japan (US$ 3,000,000) through the World Bank trust fund plus an expected US$ 1,500,000 from IDB and US$ 1,000,000 from UNDP subject to disbursements).

i/ IDB co-financing comes to US$ 600,000 including administrative expenses.

Table 3. Special Plan of Economic Cooperation for Central America

Regional Programme of Technical Cooperation: Regional projects for Central America by Plan area

(amounts for projects in portfolio)

Symbol	Project title	Status	Sector	Starting date	Duration (months)	Headquarters country	UNDP contribution	Cost-sharing trust funds or MSA	Trust cost of projects
							(United States dollars)		
	Programme area (2): Programme of immediate action (21, 22)								
CAM/93/009/16/31	Strengthening of the Central American Parliament (PARLACEN) within the context of the Central American integration system (SICA)	P	0200	June 1993	6	GUA	50 000	0	50 000
Subtotal							50 000	0	50 000
	Programme area (3): Economic reactivation programme (31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37)								
CAM/93/004/16/37	Industrial modernization in Central America	P	0500	June 1993	20	USA	1 287 900	0	1 287 900
Subtotal							1 287 900	0	1 287 900
	Programme area (4): Social development programme (41, 42, 43, 45, 46)								
CAM/93/003/16/31	Support for the strengthening of the Central American Court of Justice	P	0230	June 1993	12	COS	200 000	0	200 000
CAM/93/005/16/31	Support for the strengthening of peace with human development in Central America	P	0100	Aug. 1993	3	COS	77 000	0	77 000
Subtotal							277 000	0	277 000

Symbol	Project title	Status	Sector	Starting date	Duration (months)	Headquarters country	UNDP contribution	Cost-sharing trust funds or MSA	Trust cost of projects
							(United States dollars)		
	Programme area (7): Institutional aspects and strengthening of management capacity								
CAM/93/008/16/31	Strengthening of the General Secretariat of the Central American Integration System	P	0200	June 1993	7	GUA	50 000	0	50 000
Subtotal							50 000	0	50 000
Total							1 665 700	0	1 665 700

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Table 4. Special Plan of Economic Cooperation for Central America

Regional Programme of Technical Cooperation: Regional projects for Central America by Plan area

(amounts for completed projects) a/

Symbol	Project title	Status	Sector	Starting date	Duration (months)	Headquarters country	UNDP contribution	Cost-sharing trust funds or MSA	Total cost of project
							(United States dollars)		
	Programme area (2): Programme of immediate action (21, 22)								
CAM/88/004/16/40	Support for the reactivation of payment mechanisms for intra-Central American trade	E	0750	Feb. 1989	10	COS	0	0	0
CAM/88/006/H/16/31	Strengthening of the Central American Monetary Stabilization Fund (FOCEM)	E	0750	Feb. 1989	38	COS	41 388	0	41 388
CAM/90/007/G/16/31	The problem of intra-Central American debt	E	0750	Nov. 1990	17	COS	39 889	0 b/	39 899
Subtotal							81 277	0	81 277
	Programme area (3): Economic reactivation programme (31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37)								
CAM/88/010/B/16/20	Development of telecommunications in Central America	E	0660	Apr. 1989	6	HON	41 500	0 c/	41 500
CAM/89/010/K/16/31	Institutional strengthening of the Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CNBEI)	E	0750	Feb. 1989	51	HON	140 420	0	140 420
CAM/89/011/E/16/42	Project for institutional development and regional electrical integration (DIEICA) Phase I	E	0350	May 1989	12	USA	121 063	0	121 063
CAM/89/012/G/16/52	Industrial reconversion in Central America. Analysis and identification of technical cooperation needs	E	0510	Oct. 1989	25	GUA	292 108	0	292 108

Symbol	Project title	Status	Sector	Starting date	Duration (months)	Headquarters country	UNDP contribution	Cost-sharing trust funds or MSA	Total cost of project
							(United States dollars)		
CAM/89/018/I/16/31	Strengthening of the Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEI) Phase I	E	0750	Nov. 1990	29	HON	487 485	0	487 485
CAM/89/020/E/16/20	Review of the portfolio of Central American telecommunications projects and preparation of technical documentation for sectoral meeting with cooperating community	E	0660	May 1990	21	HON	195 200	0	195 200
CAM/90/002/H/16/31	Review of the portfolio of agricultural projects in Central America	E	0400	June 1990	34	COS	770 407	0	770 407
Subtotal							2 048 183	0	2 048 183
	Programme area (4): Social development programme (41, 42, 43, 45, 46)								
CAM/89/017/D/16/42	Nutrition initiative for Central America	E	1020	Mar. 1990	26	GUA	46 806	0 d/	46 806
CAM/90/005/H/16/14	Subregional project for the development of managerial capacity in health services (Phase II, stage 1)	E	1010	Oct. 1990	31	GUA	587 000	0 e/	587 000
Subtotal							633 806	0	633 806
	Programme area (5): Tourism								
CAM/89/004/C/16/49	Tourism development in the Central American isthmus	E	0530	May 1989	27	NIC	36 556	0	36 556
Subtotal							36 556	0	36 556

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Symbol	Project title	Status	Sector	Starting date	Duration (months)	Headquarters country	UNDP contribution	Cost-sharing trust funds or MSA	Total cost of project
							(United States dollars)		
	Programme area (7): Institutional aspects and strengthening of management capacity								
CAM/88/002/I/16/31	Support to the coordination secretariat of the meeting of Central American Vice-Presidents	E	0210	Sep. 1988	46	GUA	27 026	0	27 026
CAM/88/005/G/16/52	Support to the mechanisms for the implementation of the Special Plan of Economic Cooperation for Central America (ECLAC)	E	0210	Feb. 1989	39	MEX	394 769	0	394 769
Subtotal							421 795	0	421 795
Total							3 221 617	0	3 221 617

a/ According to UNDP definition, involves financial closing.

b/ Parallel financing (Central American Monetary Council (US$ 22 million)).

c/ Parallel financing (UNDP/PDF (US$ 35,000)).

d/ Parallel financing (PAHO/WHO (US$ 95,000)).

e/ Parallel financing (PAHO/WHO (US$ 495,000)).